

## AGAINST ALL THE WORLD

China Has Virtually Declared War On All the Other Nations of the Globe.

Turned the Guns of the Taku Forts Loose On the Foreign Warships and Killed and Wounded a Number of Sailors.

## ALL THE POWERS NOW FULLY AROUSED

Germany, France, England and the United States Hurrying Troops to the Scene.

Fire of the Chinese Silenced and the Forts Captured—Special Session of the National Congress Among the Possibilities.

LONDON, June 13, 3:30 a. m.—China declared war against the world when the Taku forts opened fire on the international fleet. The accounts of what took place are still unsatisfactory, the best semi-official information being the dispatch received at Berlin from Che-Foo. It reads:

"The German consul at Che-Foo telegraphs that a Japanese torpedo boat from Taku has brought the following: 'The Chinese laid torpedoes in the Taku river and collected troops from Shan-Hel-Kwan. The foreign commanders assembled on the Russian flag ship and addressed an ultimatum to the commanders of the Taku forts, summoning them to withdraw their troops before 2 o'clock June 17. At 1 a. m. the guns of the forts opened fire, to which the Russian, British, French and Japanese warships replied. The bombardment lasted seven hours. Two British ships in the river between the forts are reported to have been sunk. The telegraph line and railroad between Tien-Tsin and Taku were destroyed. Communication by water is also threatened.'

Another dispatch from Berlin says: 'A semi-official dispatch from Che-Foo announced that the Taku forts have been captured after a combined attack by the foreign warships. Three men on the German warship Itis were killed and seven were wounded. The dispatch added that the foreign settlements at Tien-Tsin were being fired into by the Chinese. When the dispatch left nothing had been heard from the German detachment sent to Peking or from the German legation there.'

MARINES RETURN TO TIEN-TSIN. The British Admiralty Office received the following official dispatch from Che-Foo, under yesterday's date: 'The Japanese man-of-war Teyashi, has just arrived from Taku. She reports that the commander in chief and troops are back at Tien-Tsin.'

A special dispatch from Che-Foo under yesterday's date says: 'The forces of the combined fleets occupied the Taku north forts yesterday, after exploding a magazine. The British gunboat Algerine was damaged and two of her officers and four men were wounded. Japan and Russia are reported to be landing a large force of troops. All is quiet here.'

The unofficial narratives, coming by way of Shanghai, vary widely and bear internal evidence of supplementing the main facts with guess work. One dispatch says the gunboat Yorktown participated in the bombardment. Another asserts that American marines formed part of the storming force of 2,000.

An Associated Press dispatch from Che-Foo, dated yesterday afternoon, says: 'The forts on both sides of Taku are now occupied. The Chinese opened fire unexpectedly. The casualties to the mixed force were as follows:

"Killed—British, 1; German, 3; Russian, 1; French, 1.

"Wounded—British, 4; German, 7; Russian, 4; French, 1.

"Chinese torpedo boats were seized."

The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Mail, telegraphing yesterday, says: 'The forts began firing in observance to orders from Peking, conveyed in a personal edict of the Empress dowager, by advice of Kang Ki (president of the ministry of war.) Several warships were struck by shells from the twelve-inch guns of the forts. The heavy Russian losses were due to the blowing up of the magazine at Mandshur. Four hundred Chinese are reported to have been killed. The Chinese, when retreating, fell into the hands of the Russian land force.'

TWO FORTS BLOWN UP.

The Daily News has the following from Che-Foo: 'Two of the forts were blown up. The thirty-two warships at Taku aggregated 200,000 tons and carried more than 3,000 guns.'

The failure of Admiral Seymour's column and its retreat to Tien-Tsin increase, it is presumed, the peril of the legations in Peking, which is still isolated, although Shanghai forwards Chinese rumors that the legations were attacked by mobs, who were mowed down by machine guns, and also that the members of the legations were massacred.

The situation at Niu-Chwang is reported critical. The British consul at Kiu-Kwang has ordered all foreigners to leave Ku-Ling and Nau-King-Chang.

The powers are taking prompt action. Four thousand German troops have been ordered to China; 10,000 French troops are waiting to embark at Saigon, capital of French Cochina China, and from 3,000 to 5,000 more Russians have been ordered from Port Arthur to Taku.

More Russians have been ordered from Port Arthur to Taku. This reinforcement, says the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, is announced in the St. Petersburg Gazette, the government pointing out that Russia is sending so many troops solely for the sake of peace and humanity.

'The Brussels correspondent of the Standard, in a dispatch dated yesterday, says: 'Russia has massed forty thousand men, with seven batteries, at Kiaochow, with orders to proceed to Malmachin, a Chinese town contiguous to Kiaochow, and thence to advance along the telegraph route to the Mongol town of Urga, two hundred miles south of Kiaochow and 750 miles northwest of Peking.'

The Shanghai correspondent of the Times, under yesterday's date, gives the following description, said to be from official sources, of the action at Taku: 'On the afternoon of June 16 in view of the large bodies of Chinese troops assembling at the forts and of the facts that torpedoes had been laid in the river and that all communications were interrupted, the naval commanders held a council and decided to send an ultimatum, calling for the disbandment of the troops and announcing that if this demand were not complied with before 2 a. m. of the following day the united squadron would destroy the forts. Shortly after midnight the forts opened fire. The British, French, German and Japanese warships replied. Two of the forts were blown up, and the rest were carried by assault. Two British, one American and five Chinese warships are in Che-Foo harbor.'

The morning papers consider that a state of war practically exists and that the issue is between Eastern and Western civilization. The Times says that the latest news infinitely increases a situation already sufficiently serious.

CONGRESS MAY BE CONVENED.

Extra Session Necessary if There Is to Be War with China.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The crisis in China may result in the President issuing a proclamation reconvening Congress at an early date. The advisability, or rather the possible necessity of so doing, is being considered by the President and his advisers. Whether Congress be called together again or not will depend altogether on the developments in China. That the situation there is very grave is recognized on all hands. That it may lead to war is unfortunately more than possible, even probable. That the United States must interfere for the protection of the lives of its citizens and its own interests is universally conceded. Although the Ninth Infantry, now in Luzon, is under orders to proceed to the scene of the troubles, its departure from Manila has, however, been delayed by a typhoon. Other troops could be rushed to China from the Philippines to the number of 20,000 if the necessity arises, though if this were done it would be necessary to replace them as fast as troops could be dispatched thither from the United States.

The President has not adopted any hard and fast programme as to China, but is prepared to meet each new phase of the Chinese situation as it develops. He has not decided to call Congress together, but that course is one of the things now being considered. If order is not restored, if

actual war breaks out between the powers having interests in China and the disorderly elements of that ancient empire, it will be absolutely necessary for the United States to decide on its course and to adhere to it. A diplomat who declined to be quoted, speaking of the situation to-day, said: 'If the developments in China are such as to demand combined action by the powers to restore peace and order, the United States cannot afford to stand aloof. To do so would result in its being told, when the hour arrived for settling the future relations of China and the rest of the world, to remain outside and keep silent; that, having done nothing to pacify China, it was entitled to no voice or part in determining the fate of China. On the contrary, by acting in concert with the other powers, the United States would be entitled to a voice in settling the future of the most populous nation on earth, and it would be a potential voice. This course would not be a violation of the American principle of 'no entangling alliances,' for the taking of this course would not mean an alliance with the other intervening powers or any one of them, but simply a combined action for the common good of all concerned.'

If the situation should eventuate in war the assembling of Congress, of course, would be a necessity. The executive branch can go to great lengths in protecting the lives of its citizens abroad, official or private, and its own interests, but if war ensues when Congress is not in session it would necessitate the convening of that body for the purpose of voting men and supplies to conduct it. The limit of the army at present, regular and volunteer, is 100,000 men. The only power that can increase it is Congress, and it is the only power that can provide the money needed to conduct war. So the question of an extra session of Congress this summer rests with the 'heavenly Chinese.'

A little incident that shows that such a question is in the minds of those responsible for the government is that the workmen engaged in renovating the Capitol, a work always done when Congress is not in session, has been ordered to stop for the present. The inference is that there is a possibility that Congress will be summoned before that work could be completed.

TO ACT WITH OTHER POWERS.

Kempff Given Further Instructions to Protect American Interests.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The Navy Department has made public the texts of two cablegrams received this morning from Admiral Remy and Commander Tausig. The first, from Admiral Remy, is dated Cavite, 9:40 a. m., June 18. It reads:

'Tausig cables that the Taku forts fired on foreign gun vessels, and then surrendered to the allied forces the morning of June 17. Kempff asks instructions about joining other powers, who are taking united action in demanding that the Taku forts be turned over to them to secure favorable termination of the trouble. Will the department instruct Kempff, through Taku, at Che-Foo, and give me the same information?'

The telegram from Commander Tausig, of the Yorktown, dated Che-Foo, June 17, is as follows:

'Taku forts fired on foreign vessels about 12:45 a. m. Surrendered to allied forces at 8 a. m. The British admiral is at Tien-Tsin.'

The Navy Department has instructed Admiral Kempff to concur with the other powers in taking all steps necessary to protect all American interests. Owing to the eccentric action of the telegraph wires and cables, which interferes with Admiral Kempff communicating with the Navy Department, and also with his superior officer, Admiral Remy, at Manila, the Navy Department may give Admiral Kempff an independent command in the interests of quick dispatch of business.

There has been no friction whatever between the two admirals, and the commander-in-chief of the station, Admiral Remy, has lent due support to Admiral Kempff during the crisis. The Yorktown was sent from Shanghai to Che-Foo by Admiral Remy, without express instruction from the department, and has served a very useful purpose there. It is supposed at the Navy Department that Admiral Remy has pursued a similar course with respect to the gunboat Concord, the sister ship of the Yorktown, which, according to press dispatches from Manila, sailed yesterday from that place under sealed orders, presumably for China. It was said at the department that no instructions to that effect had gone forward from here, so it is supposed that Admiral Remy is again acting voluntarily to strengthen the hands of Admiral Kempff.

The State Department this morning received a cablegram from United States Consul Goodnow, at Shanghai, repeating the news previously conveyed to the Navy Department by the committee on resolutions, of which he will be chairman, Governor Mount, of Indiana, vice president of the convention; C. C. Shirley, on credentials; Colonel Chas. L. Jewett on organization; G. P. Haywood on rules; J. D. Widaman to notify the President of his nomination, and C. S. Hearnly to notify the vice presidential nominee.

An announcement was made during the afternoon that Governor Mount would make a speech on behalf of Indiana, according to the nomination of President McKinley. Seconding speeches will be made by representatives of nearly every State on the list. The Indiana delegation is at sea on the Vice President to-night. Early in the day a spirit of decided friendliness for Governor Roosevelt developed, but on reflection it was decided best not to go on record as formally endorsing him, although no vote was taken. The matter was simply allowed to remain open. At the evening session Senator Fairbanks made a formal request of the delegates not to consider him as a candidate, not to present his name and not to vote for him. His wishes will be scrupulously observed unless "that emergency" should arise forcing him to the front as the man without feuds and without embarrassing entanglements.

The Indiana visitors to the convention are making ready to show their appreciation of Marshal Samuel E. Kercheval's work in providing them with convention seats and otherwise looking after their comfort. The testimonial will probably take the form of a handsome watch.

STATE DELEGATIONS.

Selection of Committee and Action on Vice President.

## INDIANIANS ACT

TWO MEETINGS OF DELEGATES AT PHILADELPHIA.

They Elect a Member of National Committee and Name Representatives on Convention Committees.

HARRY S. NEW SUCCESSFUL

RECEIVED TWENTY VOTES TO SIX CAST FOR MR. MILLIKAN.

Three of the Former's Friends Unable, on Account of Parade, to Reach the Delegation's Headquarters.

FAIRBANKS ON RESOLUTIONS

JEWETT ON ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE, SHIRLEY ON CREDENTIALS.

Haywood on Rules, and Widaman and Hearnly on Committees to Notify Nominees.

GOVERNOR MOUNT HONORED

WILL BE INDIANA'S VICE PRESIDENT OF THE CONVENTION.

Senator Fairbanks Made Chairman of the Delegation—Roosevelt Not Indorsed—Other States.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 18.—The Indiana delegates to the national convention held two meetings to-day, one at 10 o'clock a. m. to name representatives on the several committees of the national convention, and the other at 10 o'clock p. m. to elect a member of the national committee. Here are the selections:

National Committeeman—HARRY S. NEW.

Chairman of Delegation—CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS.

Vice President of Convention—GOVERNOR MOUNT.

Committee on Resolutions—CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS.

Permanent Organization—CHARLES L. JEWETT.

Credentials—C. C. SHIRLEY.

Rules and Order of Business—GEORGE P. HAYWOOD.

To Notify Nominees for President—JOHN D. WIDAMAN.

To Notify Nominees for Vice President—CHARLES S. HEARNLY.

At the night session, because of the contest between Messrs. H. S. New and Frank M. Millikan, the selection of national committeeman was made by secret ballot. Twenty-seven members out of thirty were present, and the vote stood: New, 20; Millikan, 6; one not voting. Three absentees, Messrs. Amaden, who is Senator Beveridge's alternate; Thompson, of the First district, and Cummins, of the Second district, would have voted for Mr. New had they been present, thereby making his vote 23. These gentlemen could not get to the meeting on account of the impossibility of getting through the masses of people assembled to witness the parade. They arrived too late to vote, but will go on record as for Mr. New.

Mr. Millikan was placed in nomination by Charles S. Jones, of the Sixth district, and Mr. New by Robert Metzger, of the Seventh. Little time was consumed in oratorical exploitation, the delegates getting down to work quickly. When the result was announced Mr. Jones, on behalf of Mr. Millikan, moved to make the election unanimous, which was done with enthusiasm. A committee was appointed to notify Mr. New of his election, and he was invited before the delegation. The new committeeman, in a brief speech, thanked the delegation for the honor conferred on him, after which some little time was spent in discussion of the practical details of the campaign.

At the morning session Senator Fairbanks, chairman of the delegation, was appointed to the committee on resolutions, of which he will be chairman; Governor Mount, of Indiana, vice president of the convention; C. C. Shirley, on credentials; Colonel Chas. L. Jewett on organization; G. P. Haywood on rules; J. D. Widaman to notify the President of his nomination, and C. S. Hearnly to notify the vice presidential nominee.

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STATE DELEGATIONS.

Selection of Committee and Action on Vice President.

Associated Press Dispatch.

PHILADELPHIA, June 18.—Many of the state delegations held meetings to-day for the purpose of organizing and selecting members of the working committees of the convention, national committee and

members of the notification committee. Quite a number of the delegations will not get together until to-morrow morning, owing to the absence of some of their number. Those which met and the result of their action is given below:

INDIANA—Senator Fairbanks presided at the meeting of the Indiana delegation to-day, and was chosen chairman, but no statement was made as to his vice presidential purposes, although the senator continues to tell all inquirers that he is not a candidate. Colonel Charles L. Jewett, who was chosen as the member of the committee on permanent organization, was formerly chairman of the Democratic state committee of Indiana.

The Indiana sentiment was expressed by Delegate George P. Haywood as follows: 'If Fairbanks would permit the use of his name he would have the strength of Indiana, and it would be a powerful assistance to us in Indiana. Roosevelt is probably next in favor, but the delegation has not been polled.'

Harry S. New said that if Governor Mount had consented, his name would be presented for second place on the ticket. Failing to get this consent, the Indiana delegation had resolved to be governed by the sentiment of the convention, and he was of opinion that the nomination of Roosevelt for Vice President would be headed off.

The contest in the Indiana delegation over the selection of national committeeman was terminated at a caucus to-night by the election of Harry S. New. During the caucus Senator Fairbanks announced that he would not accept the nomination for Vice President under any circumstances, and that the delegation is for Roosevelt. If he should run the delegation's votes will be scattered among several candidates.

PENNSYLVANIA—The Pennsylvania delegation met this afternoon and unanimously re-elected Colonel M. S. Quay national committeeman from this State. Col. Quay presided and he was also made chairman of the delegation. On motion of Senator Penrose the delegation was pledged to McKinley. Chairman Quay said this was scarcely necessary, but he put the motion as a matter of form. Senator Penrose then moved that the delegation be instructed for Roosevelt for Vice President. State Senator C. L. Magee (anti-Quay) asked for a roll call. Mr. B. Williams inquired whether Roosevelt would accept it indorsed.

Senator Penrose said: 'I can assure the gentleman and other delegates that Governor Roosevelt will accept if the nomination is tendered him.'

Senator Flynn, of Pittsburg, anti-Quay, thought it rather early to tie up the delegation. To this suggestion Chairman Quay replied that there was nothing binding in the motion, that he merely showed the preference of the delegation. The roll was then called, resulting: Roosevelt, 52; Root, 1; Long, 1; Billis, 1; excused from voting, 7; absent, 2.

MASSACHUSETTS—The subcommittee appointed by the Massachusetts delegation to canvass the States in the interests of Secretary Long for the vice presidency made their reports this afternoon. The committee in charge of the New England field reported that every State in that section will vote solidly for Mr. Long. The reports from nearly all the Southern States were to the effect, in general, that the delegates from that section will vote for the man who is acceptable to the administration. The Cook county delegates of Illinois, as well as some of the delegates from the State, lean toward Dilliver, as do also the delegates from Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska. The Pacific States, the committees learned, will vote for the far Western candidates in the field, while the sentiment among the Northern States east of the Mississippi is strong for a New York man, provided the Empire State delegation can unite on a candidate. Most of the subcommittees reported that Secretary Long was very strong as a second choice.

The committee delegated to gain communication with Mr. Long for the purpose of learning his wishes regarding any further movement in his behalf reported that the secretary of the navy left the matter in the hands of the delegation. He had no preference as to who should place him in nomination or who should second it. It is the desire of the delegation that Senator Lodge have the honor of naming him.

NEBRASKA—The Nebraska delegation discussed the vice presidential question this afternoon, and decided to express no preference. Chairman Gunley said Roosevelt was the strongest Eastern candidate, but Nebraska had hoped a Western man would be selected.

KANSAS—Great interest centered at the Kansas headquarters early in the day, as Governor Roosevelt had promised to pay a visit to the delegation, and it was thought he would say something on his candidacy. The Governor could not come, however, and sent Gen. Francis V. Greene, who served conspicuously in the Philippines, and whose name is also mentioned for the vice presidency, to take his place. General Greene made a speech which was regarded as significant, as he came direct from Governor Roosevelt and expressed his views. After being introduced by Chairman J. R. Burton, of the delegation, General Greene said: 'Governor Roosevelt asked me to say that he regretted his inability to be with you. He asks to be excused, as he is just now engaged in an important consultation. From all directions come the demand that he stand for Vice President, and it is for him to say. Speaking for myself, I will say that we want him to remain Governor of New York. As Vice President he would preside over the Senate, and only in that contingency—which we would all so deplore—the death of the President—would he be called upon to exercise the larger functions, for which he is so well fitted. He will be re-elected Governor of New York. We have no doubt as to that. For that reason he sincerely hopes that he will be able to remain in New York, and there continue the work he has taken up, without being called to the vice presidency.'

General Greene referred to the remarkable and historical tribute now being paid to President McKinley of a unanimous nomination, without a shadow of dissent. Then, recurring to Mr. Roosevelt, he said: 'Doubtless Governor Roosevelt would be the unanimous choice if he permitted the use of his name. But he can do a great deal more for the Republican party as Governor of New York. No one can tell who will be named on Thursday, but if it should come about that any other of New York's worthy sons is presented to the convention we would hope that Kansas would give him the same hearty support that it has given to Governor Roosevelt.'

Chairman Burton, answering for the delegation, said they were all heartily desirous of having the vice presidency so shaped as to bring strength, and that Kansas would give him the same hearty support that it has given to Governor Roosevelt.

(CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE)

## ROOSEVELT BOOM DEAD

Killed by Senator Hanna and Buried by the Governor Himself.

Formal Announcement Made by the Hero of San Juan Hill that He Does Not Desire the Vice Presidential Nomination.

## LONG OR DOLLIVER MAY BE CHOSEN

Either's Chances Good if Roosevelt's Friends Respect His Decision.

Many Conferences Held at Philadelphia—Platt and Quay Seemingly Defeated—First Session of the Convention To-Day.

Special to New York Tribune and Indianapolis Journal.

NEW YORK, June 18.—Governor Roosevelt has not yet been stamped by the forces which are planning to thrust the vice presidential nomination on him in spite of himself. At 4 o'clock this afternoon he issued an appeal to the delegates who had offered him their support in the national convention, which he undoubtedly meant to be taken as the final notice that any association of his name with President McKinley's on the national ticket was as wholly repugnant to his personal inclination as it was to his political judgment.

The Governor's declaration was made after a consultation with Chairman Hanna, of the national committee, and had clearly the latter's sympathy and approval. The Ohio senator had been absent from the city yesterday while the sudden concentration on Mr. Roosevelt had been effected by the forces led by Mr. Platt, Mr. Quay and Mr. Wolcott, and on his return this morning had expressed some surprise and indignation that so startling a change of programme had been attempted without his knowledge or co-operation. He set to work at once to restore as far as possible the conditions which existed before his Sunday visit to Mr. Griscom's country home, and Mr. Roosevelt's latest declaration of reluctance to fill the second place on the national ticket was the most conspicuous result of his diligent afternoon's campaign.

ROOSEVELT RULED THE CAUCUS. At this evening's meeting of the New York delegation Governor Roosevelt made good his claim that he controlled the situation in his own State by compelling a condition of masterly inactivity. The caucus met and adjourned a few minutes later without seeking to record its preference for any vice presidential candidate, and though another meeting is to be held to-morrow afternoon, there is little likelihood to-night that any declaration in Mr. Roosevelt's favor will be attempted at the adjourned session by Mr. Platt and the other leaders who secretly desire to rid themselves of Mr. Roosevelt in New York by transferring the scene of his activities to Washington.

It would be difficult to describe or measure the exact effect of the unwilling New York candidate's latest refusal of the vice presidential nomination on the various elements in the national convention, which have sought to make his acceptance of second honors inevitable. It might be said that this afternoon's declaration would have had a greater deterrent force if it had been couched in very different terms. Had the Governor put his refusal to accept a nomination from this convention on the score of personal honor rather than of political and partisan expediency, his attitude would have appealed with convincing sincerity to every delegate who favored his promotion on unselfish grounds. Governor Roosevelt could properly have appealed to his supporters to abandon their efforts in his behalf, on the theory that his entry into the race at the last moment, after repeated and open disavowals of his purpose to be a candidate constituted a breach of faith with other Republican aspirants, who, trusting in his sincerity, had been led to seek the vice-presidential nomination themselves. It is apparent, indeed, that had Mr. Roosevelt announced his candidacy a month ago no strenuous efforts would have been made by the other candidates to capture the vacant place on the national ticket. Even yesterday, when his decision seemed to be wavering, the friends of most of the other avowed candidates frankly declared that they had no intention of contesting a nomination which favored the promotion of unselfish grounds. Some recognition of this generous attitude in this afternoon's pronouncements might have gone far to dispel all doubt among his supporters of the Governor's determination to stand as little in the light of other aspirants as they seemed disposed to stand in his. But a shifting of the motive of his renunciation to the mere ground of campaign expediency undoubtedly weakened the effect of the appeal. Judgments may differ completely as to the capacity in which Mr. Roosevelt can be most helpful to Republican success in the presidential election, and certainly, by basing his declaration of the vice presidency on the greater advantages of his candidacy for Governor

of New York next fall, the hero of San Juan Hill inevitably invited an issue of fact on which his own opinion is shared by few of his most intelligent well-wishers, either from the West or from New York.

THE POLITICAL FORCES which caused yesterday's landslide of sentiment to Roosevelt may be roughly separated into two divisions. His eleventh-hour appearance in the vice-presidential race was undoubtedly precipitated by the desire of the Quay-Platt coalition to terminate his official career at Albany at any political cost. As was noted in these dispatches yesterday, the hostility of the Elkins-Widener street-railroad syndicate, evoked by the passage of the franchise tax bill was ill concealed behind the flattering offer of the support carried by the Pennsylvania leaders to Colonel Roosevelt yesterday morning at the Hotel Walton. To the influences both in the New York and Pennsylvania delegations which reflect this corporation hostility, and which are therefore keenest for the Governor's ostensible promotion, his appeal of this afternoon can have no possible weight. His frankly avowed belief that he is to strengthen the national ticket by running again for Governor in New York will be set aside by them as a mere vagary of political opinion, and while the hope of forcing the Governor into the Vice President's chair exists these forces will continue their efforts to thrust the nomination upon him in spite of his personal desires or protests.

On the other element which has rallied enthusiastically to Mr. Roosevelt's support made up of delegates from the Middle Western and far Western States, Mr. Roosevelt's declaration will doubtless have a more genuinely discouraging effect. The Western delegates, those from California, Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota and the Dakotas, more especially, have become sincerely convinced that Mr. Roosevelt's nomination for Vice President will prove an effective aid in winning the presidential fight. They believe that the national ticket with his name on it, would be far stronger in the States beyond the Mississippi than with any other running mate for President McKinley so far suggested. On the exigencies of the campaign in New York they know little and perhaps care less. They are not wholly satisfied to take the Governor's "say so" for the fact that he will be of greater saving power on the State than on the national ticket. Yet they hesitate to do violence to Mr. Roosevelt's set convictions and preferences and those among them who have a personal friendship with the Governor are disposed to respect his wishes even though they abandon the idea of forcing his nomination with evident reluctance. On delegations in this frame of mind Mr. Hanna's activity in "protecting" Mr. Roosevelt from a distasteful nomination has made a decided impression.

At the meeting of the New Jersey delegates to-day, although a strong inclination to support Roosevelt was latent, a resolution declaring in his favor was tabled to await developments. Other delegations took similar action and by the time Mr. Roosevelt's latest declaration was issued the stampede so threatening last night and early this morning was fairly checked.

MR. HANNA'S FIGHT.

It is said that Mr. Hanna was much incensed when he heard of the overnight growth of the movement toward Roosevelt and declared that though he had no material objection to Mr. Roosevelt's candidacy, he violently objected to any strategy which might make the nomination, if forced on the administration, seem to be a representative of Mr. Platt and Mr. Quay. Mr. Hanna's efforts to hold the New York Governor up to his previous declarations were pronounced and open and by evening the struggle between the forces urging and deprecating the New Yorker's candidacy had settled down to a duel between Mr. Platt and Quay on one hand and Mr. Hanna and Mr. Roosevelt on the other. At one conference this afternoon, between Messrs. Hanna and Roosevelt, and Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, Mr. Hanna is reported to have said:

"I think we can nominate some one else beside Roosevelt."

"For God's sake, go ahead and do it," responded the Governor.

"That's right," said Senator Lodge, "Let's go ahead and nominate some other man."

"What is the matter with Long?" asked Hanna.

"Nothing," replied Lodge, "go ahead and nominate him."

Gathering from the tone of Senator Lodge's remarks that although the sen-

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The Governor's declaration was made after a consultation with Chairman Hanna, of the national committee, and had clearly the latter's sympathy and approval. The Ohio senator had been absent from the city yesterday while the sudden concentration on Mr. Roosevelt had been effected by the forces led by Mr. Platt, Mr. Quay and Mr. Wolcott, and on his return this morning had expressed some surprise and indignation that so startling a change of programme had been attempted without his knowledge or co-operation. He set to work at once to restore as far as possible the conditions which existed before his Sunday visit to Mr. Griscom's country home, and Mr. Roosevelt's latest declaration of reluctance to fill the second place on the national ticket was the most conspicuous result of his diligent afternoon's campaign.

ROOSEVELT RULED THE CAUCUS. At this evening's meeting of the New York delegation Governor Roosevelt made good his claim that he controlled the situation in his own State by compelling a condition of masterly inactivity. The caucus met and adjourned a few minutes later without seeking to record its preference for any vice presidential candidate, and though another meeting is to be held to-morrow afternoon, there is little likelihood to-night that any declaration in Mr. Roosevelt's favor will be attempted at the adjourned session by Mr. Platt and the other leaders who secretly desire to rid themselves of Mr. Roosevelt in New York by transferring the scene of his activities to Washington.

It would be difficult to describe or measure the exact effect of the unwilling New York candidate's latest refusal of the vice presidential nomination on the various elements in the national convention, which have sought to make his acceptance of second honors inevitable. It might be said that this afternoon's declaration would have had a greater deterrent force if it had been couched in very different terms. Had the Governor put his refusal to accept a nomination from this convention on the score of personal honor rather than of political and partisan expediency, his attitude would have appealed with convincing sincerity to every delegate who favored his promotion on unselfish grounds. Governor Roosevelt could properly have appealed to his supporters to abandon their efforts in his behalf, on the theory that his entry into the race at the last moment, after repeated and open disavowals of his purpose to be a candidate constituted a breach of faith with other Republican aspirants, who, trusting in his sincerity, had been led to seek the vice-presidential nomination themselves. It is apparent, indeed, that had Mr. Roosevelt announced his candidacy a month ago no strenuous efforts would have been made by the other candidates to capture the vacant place on the national ticket. Even yesterday, when his decision seemed to be wavering,